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VOL. II NO. 296

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1947.

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Britain Dips Into Reserves

London, Sept. 15.—The Bank of England has sold gold valued at \$50,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Treasury announced on Monday.

A Treasury spokesman said that the sale from government reserves was the first transaction of the kind since the resumption of the gold standard on August 20.

Britain, at that time, suspended the right to convert sterling into dollars. "Since we cannot get dollars from the American loan, we must draw on our gold reserves," the spokesman said.

When Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the end of sterling convertibility on August 20, he said that Britain had \$2,400,000,000 worth of gold and other basic reserves in addition to the loan resources.—Associated Press.

New Aid Europe Plan Ready

London, Sept. 15.—The Marshall aid to Europe programme drawn up in Paris by the representatives of 16 nations, will be ready for presentation to the participating Governments this week, the United States Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr. William Clayton, disclosed today.

Mr. Clayton, who arrived in London last Thursday, after criticizing the original programme as being "too much like a shopping list," told Reuters: "I understand that the Executive Committee of the Conference have been hard at work and that their revised report is now almost ready."

Mr. Clayton this morning attended a 90-minute meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, at which the second annual report was adopted.

In a formal mood, he said afterwards: "The meetings, which naturally have as one of their main purposes the question of aiding Europe in its present difficult and economic situation, are proceeding satisfactorily."

ONE COMPLAINT

It was reliably learned today that the only sign of dissent at this morning's session was an open complaint by the Latin American delegates that the Bank appeared to be placing more emphasis on the grant of loans for reconstruction in Europe than for development work in other countries.

The Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund took only thirty minutes to hear and approve "without question" their second annual report.

As he left the Conference Chamber, Mr. Clayton told Reuters: "Everything is proceeding entirely satisfactorily."—Reuters.

EDITORIAL

Empire Customs Union

ACCORDING to one comment from London, when a European customs union was first proposed, the British Government felt embarrassed because it appeared to cut clean across Mr. Bevin's notion of establishing a British Commonwealth and Empire customs union. Last week, however, Britain became one of the 12 European nations to indicate that she was willing to study the proposition of unified customs system in Europe, thereby suggesting that a formula had been discovered which might permit of both schemes operating along parallel lines.

The Commonwealth and Empire customs union, of course, is still only a tentative idea, but in putting it forward Mr. Bevin has thrown a "weighty line of thought" into the pool of discussion on the best means of remedying the present unbalance of world trade, particularly as it affects the United Kingdom. Largely because of the world shortage of dollars Britain is turning more than ever to the Commonwealth countries and her colonies for many things. In turn these countries are increasing their production of goods. Britain requires and are buying more from her, with urgent need more than anything else directing the pace. There is little question that considerable scope exists for developing many of the "primary

50,000 Fight In Streets Of Trieste

HAND GRENADES & MACHINE-GUN

Student Stripped

(By ED CLARK)

Trieste, Sept. 15.—An estimated 50,000 persons milled through downtown Trieste tonight, fighting one another in a frenzy of nationalism that led to the throwing of hand grenades in the crowded central square.

I saw a man's head blown off by one explosion as people broke and ran for cover. Police swung rifle butts to beat back crowds from major intersections and to rescue individuals attacked by gangs.

The grenade killing brought the deaths in the past 48 hours to three. A Yugoslav was killed this afternoon by four bullets fired from a window and a 12-year-old girl was killed yesterday by a mysterious burst of machinegun fire.

The mob in the Piazza dell'Unita completely filled the square when the grenade was thrown, apparently without aim. It was impossible to tell where it came from and the shouting of thousands rushing toward the square effectively covered the thrower.

There were 5,730 Venezia-Giulia civil police on duty. United States Military Police were "standing by" in fear, but have not yet intervened. Mounted police rode a way through the crowds to keep the people moving.

IRRESPONSIBLE

The Allied Military Government placed the blame for this afternoon's disturbances on "various irresponsible gangs of Italian youth" and tonight's fighting was believed to be the retaliation of Communist groups for the slaying of the Yugoslav girl and for earlier street fights.

The police said six grenades were thrown during the fights, which reached a peak at 6.30 p.m. local time when Communist youth groups poured into the downtown area.

Trieste was off limits to United States troops since last night and the British followed suit at 6 p.m. today.

Colonel Killbuck, Yugoslav chief liaison officer to the AMG, was halted in his jeep and manhandled by a mob as he drove to headquarters. British Brigadier W. Johnson's car was stoned and a United States correspondent was knocked down by a group of Italian students and stoned when he ran for shelter.

Mounted police had used fire hoses earlier to break up the mobs, but tonight resorted to swinging rifle butts.

Outside Trieste, three grenades were thrown at a cafe, with one

man injured, and reports from Pola said two Yugoslav officers, who arrived to take over the administration tomorrow when the U.S. troops leave, were roughed up by a crowd of youths.

Italian and Yugoslav flags mingled with a few new Trieste Free State banners in the hectic mob.—United Press.

GIRL ASSAULTED

Trieste, Sept. 15.—A British girl was stripped to the waist by a crowd of Italian youths, seven British soldiers were beaten up, and Allied newspapermen were attacked and spat upon by demonstrators when the birth of the Free City of Trieste "set up" under the Italian peace treaty—was heralded by disorders in the city today.

The girl, 22-year-old Dorothy K. Gans-Sale, a Cambridge student, was returning from Yugo-Slavia with another Cambridge student, Edward Thompson, when they were set upon by 30 Italians.

The British couple had been helping as volunteers in the "Youth Brigade Railway" in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Thompson received cuts and eye injuries before the police rescued him from the mob.

One person was killed and 15 others injured in four hand grenade explosions in the city.

The worst incident occurred when a grenade was thrown into a marching crowd of Left Wing demonstrators crowding Trieste Free State flags.—Reuters.

Big Wave Sinks Launch

Glasgow, Sept. 15.—Three survivors told today of how a heavy wave swamped their motor boat in the Firth of Clyde yesterday, the craft going down with 20 of their pleasure-seeking companions.

David Johnstone, 24, Michael Valerio, 21, and Mrs. Catherine Graham—who lost her husband, two-year-old son, father-in-law and two sisters in a tragedy—were saved by a Naval launch.

From his hospital bed, Johnstone gave the following account: "The sea became very rough. The skipper tried at the Admiralty floating pier, but after ten minutes' waiting decided to get through the heavy swell. Soon after we entered heavy seas, the launch again began to take water. The other passengers were sheltered under tarpaulins, huddled and crying. There was a foot of water in the bows by this time. Soon afterwards, we hit a heavy wave and the ship went down."—United Press.

Clothing Ration Cut At Home

London, Sept. 15.—A new basic clothing ration of 20 coupons to last for five months from October 1 was announced today.

The new rate has been cut from the existing allowance of 32 coupons for seven months.

The Board of Trade warned that the maintenance of the clothing ration at four coupons a month would depend on the textile industry increasing the output by one-tenth. Examples of coupon values are 18 for a woollen and fully-lined overcoat, 20 to 25 for a man's suit, nine for a pair of men's shoes and seven for women's, 11 for a woollen dress and seven for others, and one and a half to three coupons for a pair of stockings.—Reuters.

Arabs Kill Briton

Jerusalem, Sept. 15.—A British officer died from his injuries tonight after being wounded by Arabs south of the Palestine town of Hebron.

Travelling in a military car, he came on a civilian bus being held up by six Arabs.

The Arabs fired on the car and the officer, wounded, later died in a military hospital in Jerusalem.—Reuters.

UN Must Act Promptly

Marshall's Survey

New York, Sept. 15.—Mr. George Marshall, the Secretary of State, called for "prompt action on serious matters in the political and security field" by the United Nations General Assembly—opening "here on Tuesday"—when he spoke at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last night to mark the opening of the United States "United Nations Week."

Mr. Marshall, who will lead the United States delegation to the Assembly, made it clear that his delegation would put all its strength behind the efforts to break the Greek crisis deadlock.

He said: "We are particularly concerned with the aid and assistance which are being provided by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to the guerrillas in Greece—a direct threat to the territorial integrity and political independence of that country."

"We seek nothing in that situation but the protection of the Greek people which is due" under the Charter. We have no interest beyond the pacification of that troubled land.

"The solution must be the cessation of the threat—and we earnestly hope that the Assembly will be able to devise means for accomplishing that end."

OTHER POINTS

The other points from his speech were:

1.—Palestine: "We believe it is of the greatest importance that every effort be made to obtain the maximum agreement in the Assembly on a solution for this problem and that the people directly concerned will accept the recommendations of the Assembly as a basis for a definite solution."

2.—The Veto: "We are not unduly opposed to every proposal for the revision of the Charter, although we believe that there is at present no need for major revisions or for a change in the general character of the United Nations."

3.—In reference to the recent Russian tactics on the Security Council, Mr. Marshall said: "We find it difficult to believe that members of the United Nations would deliberately seek to destroy its structure by persistence in acts of aggression or by obstruction of a future to pursue the principal organs of the organization."

Mr. Marshall gave an eight-point explanation of what the United States support of the United Nations means: "We ourselves must successfully live up to our obligations under the Charter."

MUST BE CONSISTENT

2.—"Public acts must be consistent with the Charter whether they are carried out through the United Nations or through other means."

3.—"We must refer to the United Nations problems which have failed of solution by other peaceful means which require solution under the Charter."

4.—"We must work persistently and loyally within the several organs and agencies within the United Nations towards the successful accomplishment of their assigned tasks."

5.—"We must seek to improve the procedures and machinery of the United Nations itself and to join with others in providing the resources which are necessary for its efficiency."

(Continued From Page 4)

Britain To Evacuate Palestine?

LONDON OPINION

London, Sept. 15.—British official opinion is strongly moving towards the view that Britain ought to evacuate Palestine at the earliest possible opportunity, usually well-informed quarters said today.

A decision on the Government's Palestine policy, in preparation for the forthcoming debate in the United Nations General Assembly, is reliably expected to be taken at the Cabinet meeting next Thursday.

There is reason to believe that examination of the problem in the last few days has centred on the technicalities of withdrawal and the period in which such withdrawal could be effected.

If Britain decides to move out of Palestine, it would be for three main reasons:

- (1) That the solutions which the United Nations Assembly is likely to recommend are unworkable. Consequently, Britain would be unwilling to administer them either alone or with assistance.
- (2) That despite the efforts of the British military authorities, the situation in Palestine continues to deteriorate and that continued willingness of the British troops to remain in occupation and be shot at in every sense appears pointless.
- (3) That the economic requirements at home make the demobilisation of some of the more than 90,000 troops in Palestine an urgent necessity.

DISCUSSION DELAYED

The Cabinet discussion of the Palestine situation in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has been delayed until this week by the absence of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, who will present the British case at the General Assembly.

Mr. Creech Jones, who is leaving the British West Indies conference at Montego Bay, Jamaica, by air tomorrow, is expected back in London on Wednesday. He will leave Britain again for New York next week-end.

During his brief stay in London, the momentous decision on whether or not Britain should relinquish her mandate is due to be taken.

On the eve of the opening of the General Assembly at Lake Success, the Secretary General of the League, Mr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, today warned that the Arabs would attempt to impose the committee's recommendations, or any similar scheme, will be implacably resisted by the Arabs.

"Let there be no doubt that the Arabs will fight for Palestine," he declared, would be the struggle of the whole world, capable of lasting for years and of creating a situation which might endanger the peace of the world.—Reuters.

Labour Expects To Win Again In 1950

London, Sept. 15.—The Labour Party predicted tonight that it will win the next general election in 1950 by an even greater majority than that which gave Britain its majority Socialist government in 1945.

An official party pamphlet entitled "Rebirth of the Nation" written by Percy Chapman, editor of the Labour Party newspaper, Daily Herald, said: "When the next general election comes in 1950, Labour's good work will be recognised by an even larger vote of confidence than that given in 1945."

The pamphlet said the government has assured "fair shares for all" by a combination of rationing, price controls and generous food subsidies. "Compare the position in America," it said. "There, under pressure from removed price controls, food prices rocketed and President Truman has been forced to plead with profiteers—he can do no more than plead—to grab a little less. Many American people, he pointed out, are being forced to do without necessary medical attention in order to have enough money for food."

"The Labour government's foreign policy does not 'lean' towards America or towards Russia. It stands upright. And it is based on the determination to do everything possible to make the U.N.O. succeed."—United Press.

Assassination Plot Foiled

Prague, Sept. 15.—The state of Slovakia announced on Monday that it had suppressed a plot to overthrow President Eduard Benes' government and assassinate him. It said that 80 ring-leaders had been arrested.

Slovakia's Interior Ministry said that many members of the band were in government employ. It added that the plot was broken by the confession of former Vlasov terrorist who had served with a German Panzer division in the war and later with German SS troops seeking to quell the Slovak revolution.

Officials of the National Ministry of the Interior began an inquiry to determine whether the persons arrested were connected with last week's unsuccessful bomb attempts on Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, Vice Premier Peter Zenik and Justice Minister Prokop Drtina.—Associated Press.

FUTURE OF THE BPF

May Be Withdrawn Report

Canberra, Sept. 15.—Authoritative circles here today said that Australian defence chiefs, continuing the discussions with Britain on the details of Commonwealth defence in the Pacific, were allowing for the possible withdrawal of the British Pacific fleet in preparing the estimates for future Australian commitments.

There was, however, no official confirmation here that the Pacific fleet would be withdrawn.

An inter-department committee was preparing the estimated cost of making Manus Island, north of New Guinea, the chief Australian base in the Southwest Pacific after the recent visit there by the Australian Navy Minister.

It was believed that the island would be prepared either for exclusive Australian use or as a joint Anglo-Australian-United States base.

During the Australian-Parliamentary debate on Pacific defence later this week, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, leader of the Opposition, is expected to deal with the importance of the Australian Government's announcement to take a greater share in Commonwealth defence.—Reuters.

FOREST FIRES

Vienna, Sept. 15.—Gigantic forest fires ranging over the frontier areas between Bavaria and the Tyrol formed a "wall of flame" which has cut off the inhabitants preparing to evacuate the Swiss town of Tignes, it was reported today from Innsbruck.

The task of the fire fighters was made harder by the explosion of shells and mines left over from the war and by the detonation of red hot rocks which burst with the heat and started new conflagrations. Austrian and German firemen were today co-operating with Tyrolean brigades in an attempt to localise the blaze which was spreading rapidly into Austria.—Reuters.

The Sports Column

Compton's Glorious Wind-Up

Scores 246 In Last Inns. Of Season

London, Sept. 15.—Denis Compton, during the course of his great innings of 246 for Middlesex against The Rest at the Oval today, added yet another stroke to his already wide repertoire. Running down the pitch to Goddard, Compton slipped and fell. While on the ground the ball hit his bat and went to square leg for four.

"With this stroke," Compton beat his highest score ever made in England. His previous best was 235 against Surrey at Lords last year.

Compton fell three short of his highest ever—249 against Bombay in the Indian championship final of 1944-45.

Compton, who retired on Saturday when 55 with recurrence of his knee trouble, resumed after the fall of the first wicket today. Although his knee was strapped up, restricting his running and freedom of footwork, Compton played in his most brilliant style for just on five hours and his runs included 30 fours.

Compton's Middlesex colleague, Bill Edrich, was also in fine form today. He made a brilliant 180 and beat the late Tom Hayward's record of 3,618 runs in a season, a feat which Compton had already accomplished this season.

Edrich batted six and a quarter hours and hit on six and 21 fours. He stood with Compton in two spells realised 210.

The close of play scores today were:

At Kennington Oval: Middlesex 543 for nine declared (Edrich 180, Denis Compton 246). The Rest 116 for four (Edrich 82 not out).—Reuters.

WEST BROMWICH DEFEATED

London, Sept. 15.—The results of football games played today were:

First Division	
Blackburn	1 Blackpool 1
Second Division	
Conventry	1 West Bromwich 0
Sheff. Wed.	2 Bury 2
Tottenham	2 West Ham U. 2
Third Division Southern	
Port Vale	7 Watford 0
Third Division Northern	
Hullfax	0 Hull City 2
Rotherham	0 Southampton 2

JANY BEATS A WORLD RECORD

Menton, France, Sept. 15.—Alex Jany of France today broke the world's 100-metre free style swimming record. In an officially timed test, Jany clocked 65.8 seconds, chopping 1/10th of a second off the former record set by Alan Ford of Yale on April 13, 1944, at New-Haven.

Jany's mark was set in the 25-metre pool at Menton's casino—the same type of pool where Ford established his previous record.

In the European swimming champion last Wednesday, Jany bettered his own three-year-old European 100-metre mark by 4/10th of a second, clocking 56.2 in qualifying the heat. On Sunday he covered the distance in 50 flat but it was unofficial because he was swimming in the relay event.—United Press.

GIRL SWIMMER DIES

Monte Carlo, Sept. 15.—Nancy Rich, 20-year old hope of Great Britain in the women's swimming at the coming Olympic games, died in her sleep in Sunday night just four days after competing in the all-European championships.

She was taken to a hospital on Saturday where her illness was diagnosed as infantile paralysis. She competed last Thursday against the advice of physicians.—Associated Press.

Joe Louis To Defend His Title

New York, Sept. 15.—Joe Louis will defend his world heavyweight title against Jersey Joe Walcott over 15 rounds at Madison Square Garden on December 5, it was announced tonight.

The non-title fight between the pair scheduled for November 14 has, therefore, been cancelled.

The 20th Century Sports Club stated tonight that both boxers had agreed to the change. The postponement of three weeks is to allow Louis more time for training.—Reuters.

Lee Theatre

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GHOST VOICES PURSUED HER...

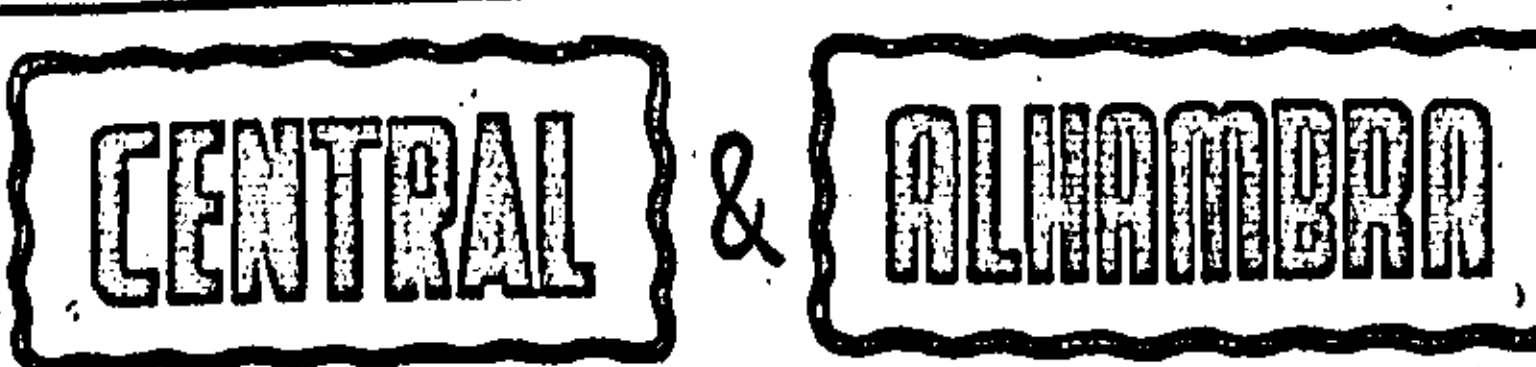
YET SHE COULD NOT FLEE!!



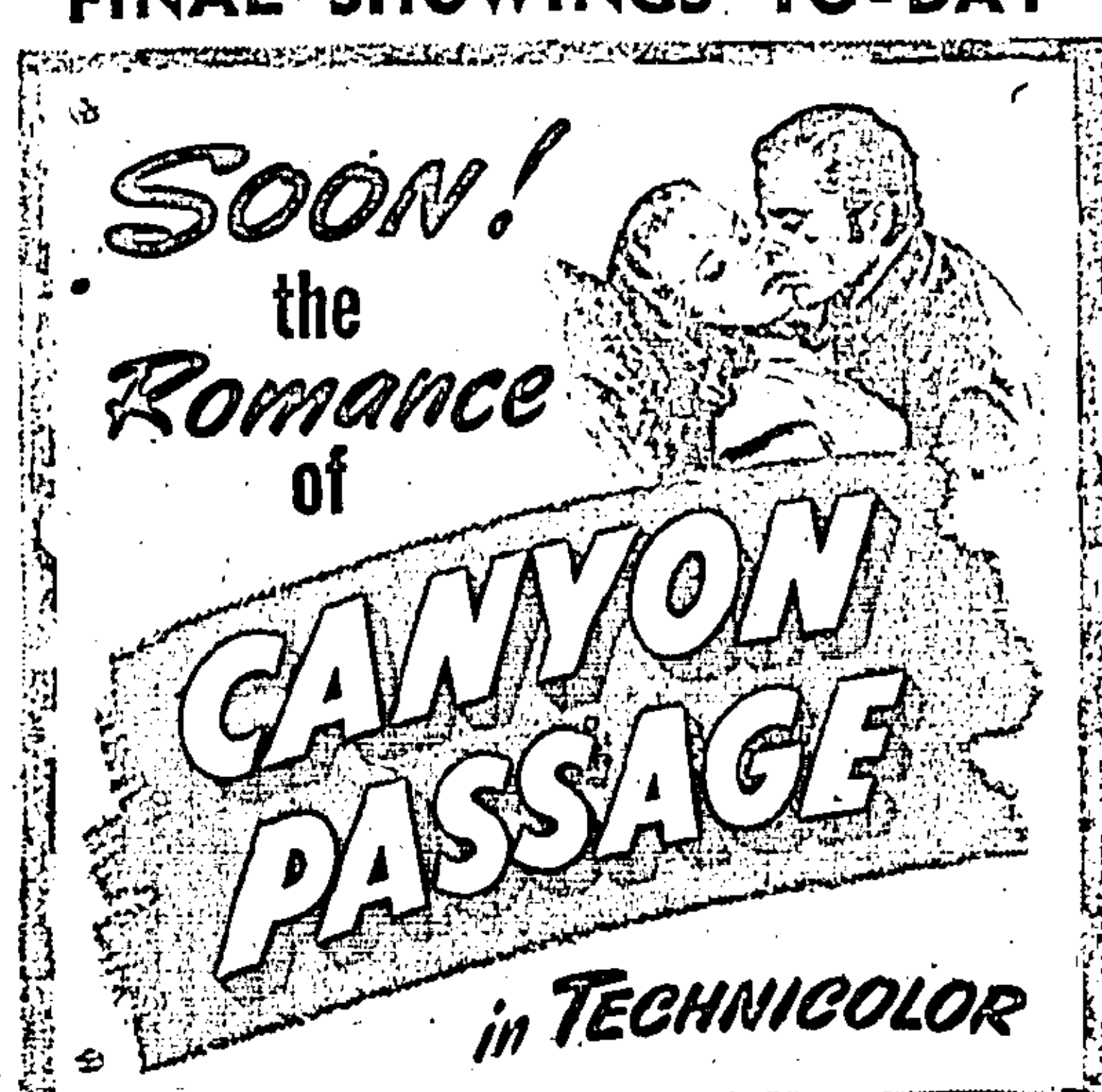
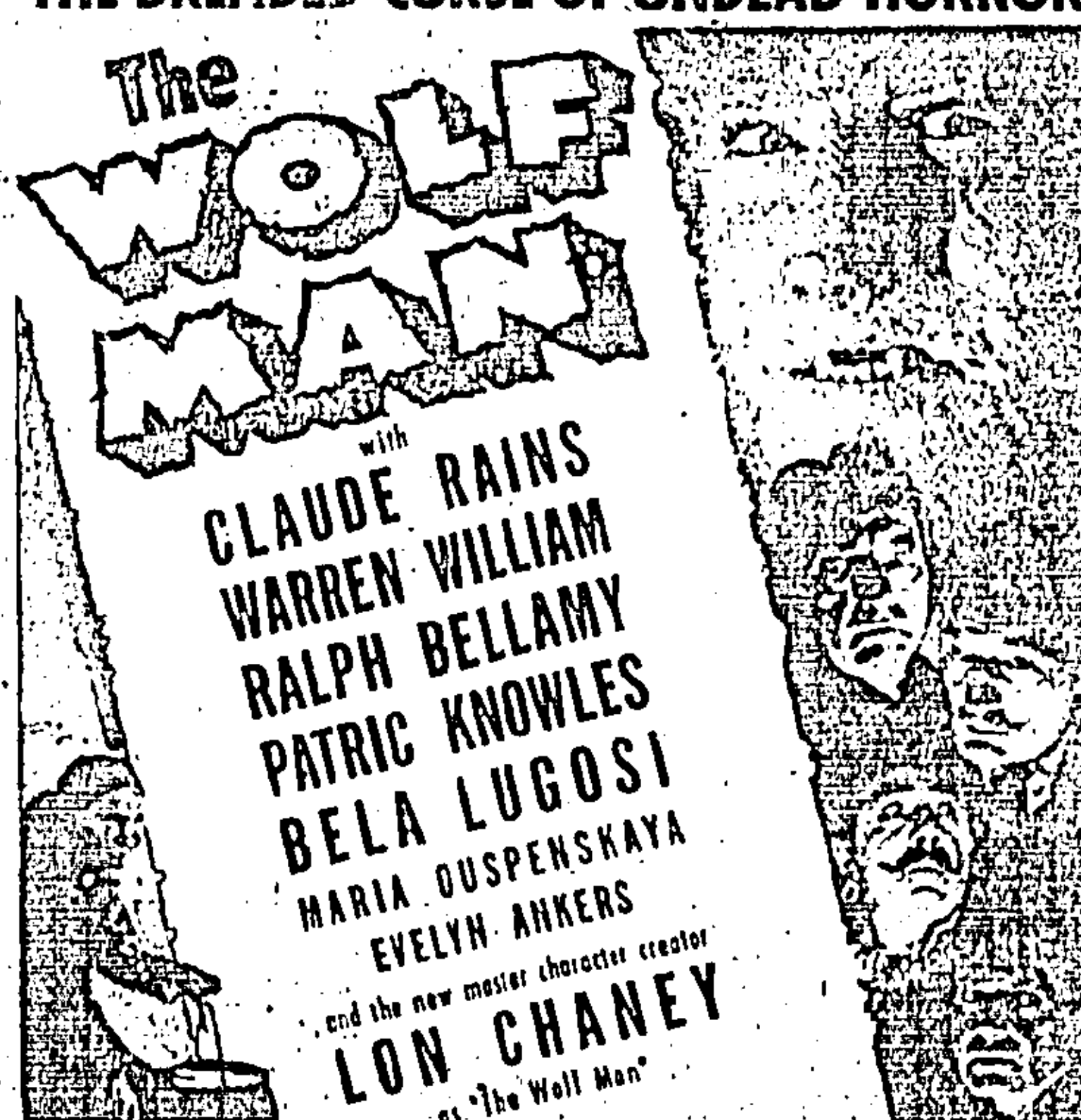
TO-MORROW

WILLIAM BENDIX • SUSAN HAYWARD
IN EUGENE O'NEILL'S PRIZE-WINNING PLAY
"THE HAIRY APE"

A United Artists Release.



FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

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THE DREADED CURSE OF UNDEAD HORROR!

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SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.20-7.30-9.30 P.M.
MAGNIFICENT IS THE WORD FOR IT! THRILLING IS
THE SIGHT OF IT! BREATHING IS THE MEMORY OF IT!

How do we stand in the world?

by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

LONDON. WE British should be made grateful and embarrassed by the writer in the U.S. magazine, Look.

We should be grateful for the spirit behind his article. His desire, manifestly, is to help us in our difficulties, which are considerable.

We should be embarrassed because the picture he paints of our position is so exaggerated, so distorted, that we can scarcely recognise the element of truth that it contains.

We British are in the position of a patient fighting lustily for his life, with a good hope of recovery. And suddenly Look, like a young medical student, rushes out of the ward shouting: that the hand of death is upon us, and unless we have a speedy and generous blood transfusion we are surely going to push the daisies up.

Which will be most inconvenient for all concerned, including, as Look points out, the United States of America.

The Patient

In the meantime it is disconcerting for the determined man on the sick bed.

Before we put on our black ties let us take another look at the patient. After all, there was that funeral ceremony in 1940, the one the corpse interrupted by leaping from the coffin!

He is starving, alleges Look. His tired, lack-lustre, waxy features declare it. He needs better food. So he does. But he is not starving.

That is an exaggeration equalling the ruse and irritating propaganda which depicts the British diet as better than it used to be before the war.

He is short of vital articles, coal, timber, clothing and so forth. Indeed he is. But it is a long way from that situation to the moment when the clammy hand of death falls upon the British brow.

A good effort

There is a yawning chasm between what he sells abroad and what he spends.

It is sadly true. But the whole of that gap is caused by money which the British are spending on non-commercial purposes, above all, in maintaining the British zone in Germany.

The British are, in fact, exporting as much by volume as they did before the war. It is not good enough. But as a death-bed effort it is not bad.

They are doing so in spite of the coal crisis of the winter (which was, of course, a symptom of general overstrain), in spite of having an older population and an industrial equipment which badly needs renewal.

What does all that add up to?

The British should give up some of their foreign responsibilities?

Maybe. But who will be the first to squeal if they do?

The British must export still more. Nothing is surer. But against that, certain obstacles are reared: the rise in American prices, which has made raw materials more expensive to buy, and the existence of the American tariff, which makes our exports more expensive to sell.

Look says—and it is a generous thought—that it is worth America's while to help Britain. But Look does not, I think, realise why it is worth America's while to do so.

It is not simply that Britain is a sound ally. It is not even that Britain is America's best foreign buyer. It is that Britain is the world's chief market because of her dense industrial population and her poverty in raw materials.

For these reasons no other power can take her place. The United States certainly cannot do so. She is disqualified on account of her riches in natural resources.

These facts may seem harsh. But it is as well they should be realised. For if Britain were not restored as the king-pin of world trade, the consequences for America would be infinitely harsher. The cold wind would blow upon the United States not from one region but from 20.

Two-way help

For these reasons the Americans should, in their own interest, look upon the question of help for Britain with the purpose not of making British trade conform to American ideas, but of restoring Britain with all possible speed and ease to her natural role in international economy.

It was surely stupid to insist in the Loan Agreement that if the British felt they could not afford Virginian tobacco they must also cut down their purchases of Rhodesian tobacco. For what was the consequence?

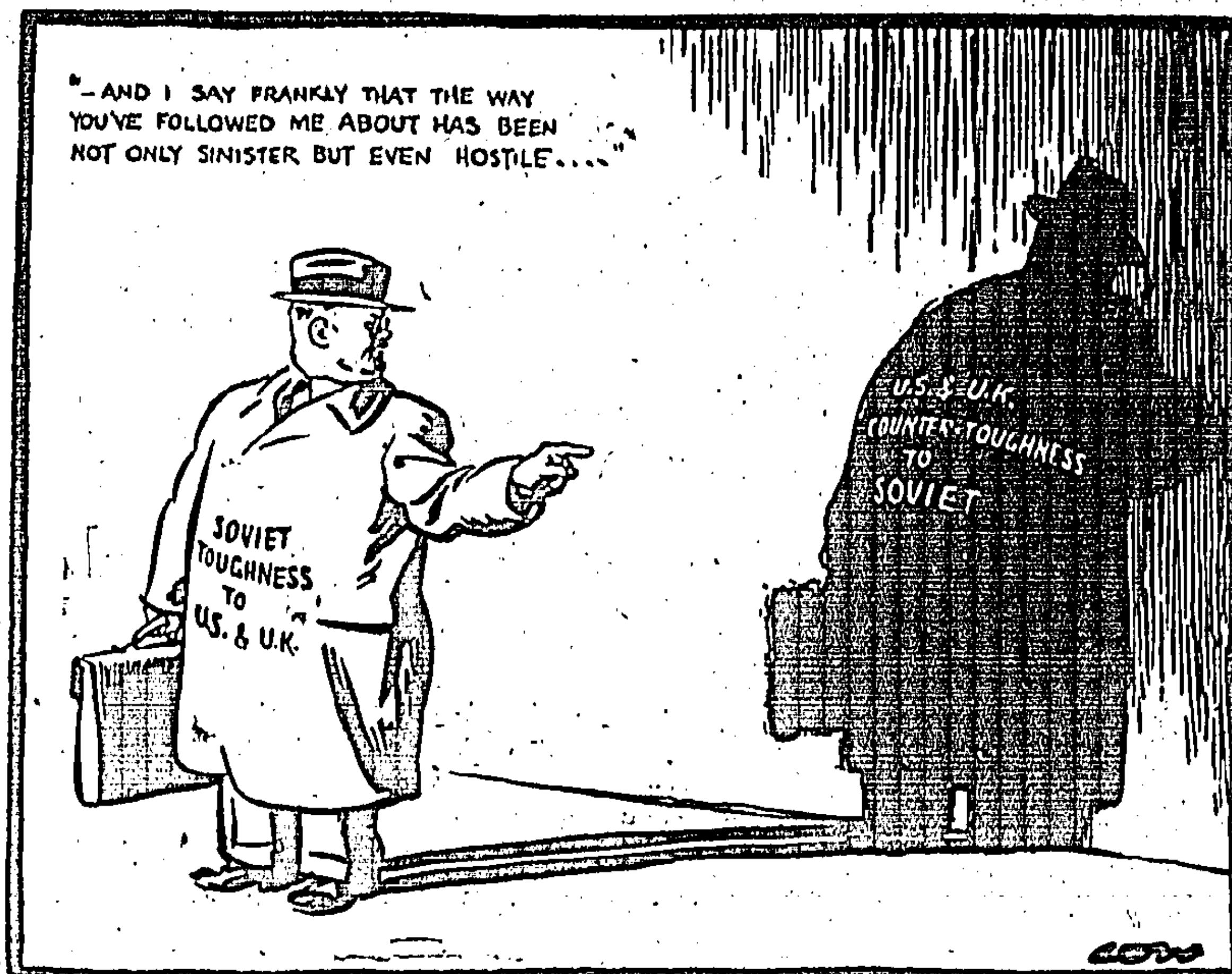
The British were impeded in re-establishing their old, natural trade associations. And by failing to buy where they could afford to buy they spread depression where they need not do so. Who could possibly benefit from such grotesque conduct? Certainly not the United States.

The hard way?

There is a danger that a highly coloured article such as Look's published may disguise the real issue. It is not whether Britain is going to live or die. It is whether Britain is going to recover the easy way or the hard way.

Mostly, the decision rests with the United States. But if it is to be the hard way, let us be clear that Britain will not be travelling that road alone. Among her companions before the end of the trail is reached will be the United States of America.

In the end we shall all get by. So we are all entitled to cheer up.



INSEPARABLES

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United States and Russia are POISED FOR WORDY WAR

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

DIPLOMATIC officials in Washington predict that American relations with the Soviet Union are likely to enter a new and rougher phase at the United Nations General Assembly session, which opens in New York today.

A whole series of dramatic developments, heightening the Russo-American conflict and bearing vitally upon related problems of the European economic crisis, are foreseen.

Foremost of these will be the Truman Administration's decision on whether to call a special session of Congress to consider a temporary aid fund for Europe. This would be an advance against the billions which the Administration hopes Congress will provide early next year for the long-term Marshall plan to help European recovery.

State Department experts gave up their last week-end holiday to work on the latest facts and figures which American officials brought back from the Paris Economic Conference, seeking to translate the mutual help idea into concrete terms.

While it has not been emphasised in recent State Department pronouncements on the subject, one of the main considerations in official thinking on the European situation is this:

And it is one of the elements likely to embitter the forthcoming debate in the U.N. General Assembly.

A new incident which fits into this pattern occurred last week when Russia rejected an American proposal for a four-Power conference to try to reach an understanding on Korea—something which the Americans and Soviets have been unable to do. The Russians said they preferred to continue negotiations in Korea, a course which American occupation authorities consider completely hopeless. As a result of Russia's rejection, the four-Power meeting on Korea has been postponed.

Serious consideration is being given by some State Department officials to bring the whole Korean problem to U.N. The objective would be to try to fix responsibility before the world for the failure of the two Powers to carry out their promise of providing Korean unity and independence.

Similarly, Secretary of State Marshall appears to be confronted with an early decision on whether to bring up in U.N. the long series of Russian-supported Communist manoeuvres which have kept the Balkan nations in a state of political turmoil.

In general, American officials say that while they would prefer not to burden the United Nations with such problems, they probably will have little choice because it is expected that the Soviets and their satellite representatives will force the issue with strong attacks on American policy.

Parallel with the Assembly meeting, it had seemed that the 10 nations with primary interest in a Japanese peace settlement might hold their initial meeting without Russia. But the United States has apparently abandoned hope for such a preparatory conference prior to the General Assembly session.

A State Department official said that just what procedure will be followed in this connection remains undecided. Russia has rebuffed an American suggestion to broaden the basis of the Japanese peace-making to include more than the great Powers.

Earlier, the State Department was reported to have decided to go ahead on the Japanese project, without Soviet representation.—Associated Press.

One of the main provisions calls for the creation of a joint British American board to replace the present exclusively British supervision of coal production in the British zone of Germany.

In the broader political picture, the coal agreement will simply provide one more example of the Western Powers' determination to handle the economic questions in their own zones despite Russian opposition, which has blocked agreement on the subject of welding Germany into one political and economic unit.

In fact, there is evidence all along the line of a general decision to push Soviet opposition aside and go ahead with efforts to solve the international problems on the part of the American Government.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

FIGURES issued by the Board of Fiddlemeers were hotly challenged. When Mrs Fearfull announced that 717,849 scunges had been distributed, a Liberal screeched, "To who?" "To-wit-to-hooooo," replied Mr Tufter (Cons., Nidgely Vale).

Mrs Gowke was on her feet before you could say Gruyere. "These scunges," she said, "have been scheduled for overall zonal throughput per target unit." (Government cheers.) "I take it," cried a voice, "that this means capacity basic staggering of allotted man-hours." (Opposition laughter.) The first, second and third readings of the Bath-Mat-Licence (Regional) Bill were then taken simultaneously, and a shower of old feathers drifted down from the galleries.

The policemen of Hull
"HULL CITY POLICE recruits are to be smaller," Daintier too, I hope, and more sensitive. The tall policemen of Hull, bawling about the streets, and caring nothing for art or literature, have got the place a bad name. The infiltration of smaller and quieter policemen will please all who use the Wilberforce Museum or have to pass through Lowgate, where the tall policemen gather in the mornings. May the Hull police one day be as small as the Papuan police, who can walk upright under the bellies of the pigmy cows, is the wish of every man who cares for civic fun.

Autres temps, autres moeurs
Of old, the stage-door Johnny called round with his bouquet. But what's the use of flowers To a chorus girl today? For an up-to-date admirer

It is not considered odd To woo with processed egg-dust, Or a slice of frozen cod.

The wit of Rivarol

ANYBODY who quotes his own epigrams should remember what Rivarol said to the poet who recited a dithyramb of his own. "Not bad," said Rivarol, mais il y a des longueurs. "But there are tedious passages in it." It was Rivarol who, seeing Florian (the author of "Plaisir d'Amour") walking along with a manuscript sticking out of his pocket, cried to him, "If one didn't know you monsieur, one would rob you."

Tail-piece

ON reading that special food had been taken to a deer on its way to the Zoo, I could not help repeating the old tag, "I could not love thee, deer, so much, loved I not venison more."

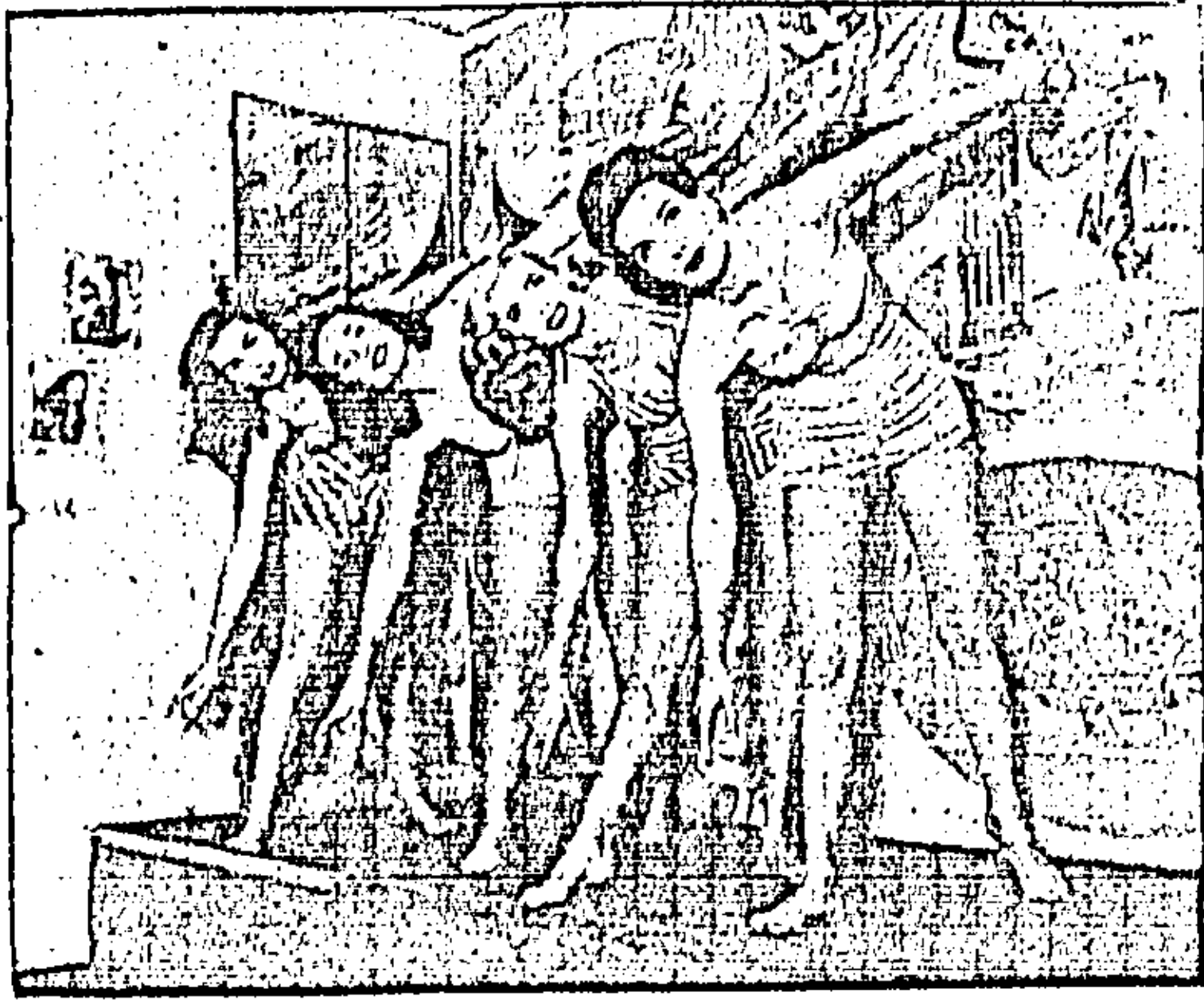
NANCY Tough Disposition



When You Feel Tired and Restless
Ask For
ELLIOTTS TONIC
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Barbizon models for Lois Leeds.

Why not join an exercise class or form a group of your own?

ON YOUR MARK!

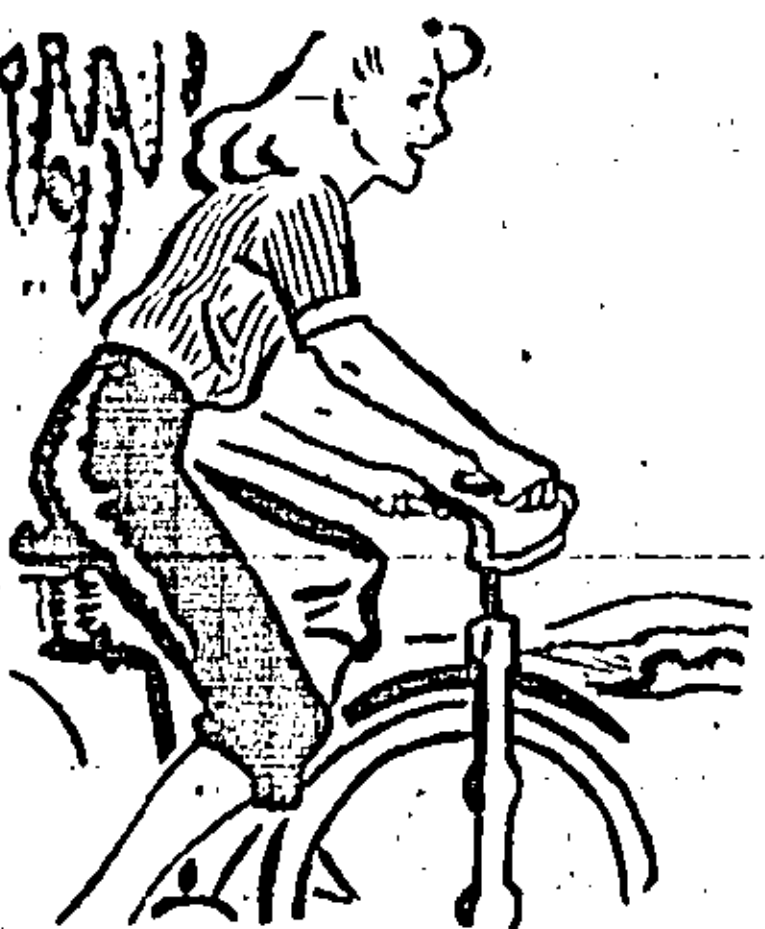
When you come to the realization that you need exercises, that you need reducing, that is the first step toward a better figure—a healthier body and a more youthful and attractive face. But you must be—On Your Mark!—at all times. You can't exercise one day and skip it the next, not if you're looking for results!

Diet and exercise go hand in hand, together they perform good team work. If you follow a sensible diet and even practise Food Control with discretion, you can lose weight all over. By exercise you can reduce certain parts of the body.

I have a leaflet which gives simple home exercises. This will aid you in your reducing. They are simple, easy to do—and planned for women by a woman! Here is an exercise called "On Your Mark".

The left leg is bent, the right leg stretched back, ready to spring. The action—keeping your hands on the floor, reverse the position of the legs rapidly and repeatedly. Put some real action into your work. Your

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



Are you willing to sacrifice for Beauty? Are you willing to get up earlier than usual to do your morning exercises? Are you willing to practise Food Control, to refrain from eating delicious foods (if you can get them!), second helpings, cocktails and candy? You can be "streamlined", you can have the figure which you desire—but you must be willing to WORK for it, to SACRIFICE for it!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"He has a new car and we could practically live in that after we're married—of course we might take a few meals and sleep here!"

LONDON LETTER:

Cheerful Despite Dollar Arithmetic

By JOHN SHIPTON

London, Sept. 2. OF our greatest characteristics, as you probably know, is cheerfulness. We have the singular habit of smiling through all our difficulties and no matter what restrictions may be imposed the average man seems to take it all for granted and carries on with his own particular way of life.

So when you read in your papers abroad about Britain's

"austerity crisis" don't run away with the idea that everybody at home is suffering gloomily. It is not a bit like that really, and it is a real tonic to go and see how people are insisting on enjoying themselves despite all the grim talk about our economic situation.

I've just made a trip to the North-west to see how the good folk of Lancashire and Yorkshire are shaping up to things. My perambulations took me to Morecambe. Here I found that crisis or no crisis the workers—not the spies or the chomps—were determined to enjoy their last holiday of the year.

And what did I find? Food: This was good and plentiful, as my first austere meal shows. Without coupons and at a cost of only just over three shillings, I had shrimps, soup, chicken, vegetables, potatoes (boiled and baked) sweet and coffee. The administrators of this go-ahead resort told me the same sort of meal could be had at any of a dozen hotels and cafes they named.

One thing only disappointed the mayor, aldermen and councillors. Ambitious plans for improvements had been shelved because of two wars, but I was told they would swing into action as soon as the necessary permits and material could be obtained.

Still enjoying the best summer for 35 years, woolen workers from Bradford, men and women from the cotton towns of Rochdale, Oldham and Bolton and miners from Wales and Wigan were obviously enjoying themselves, and if they had any cares they did not show it in their faces.

THEN I visited Southport for Britain's biggest flower show. Here I found that all attendance records had been smashed. Three thousand roses out in Ireland a few hours earlier were among the exhibits. The visitors included people from Melbourne, Australia, South Africa, Minnesota, while there were quite a number from Denmark. They had quite a feast with the magnificent display of dahlias, gladioli, carnations, sweet peas and chrysanthemums, which had been submitted from all parts of the world.

But that was not the finish of my travels. I dropped in at a sports meeting and a Territorial Army display at Manchester. At the sports meeting, organised by the Royal Army Pay Corps, many veterans of the Middle East campaigns were showing their paces against the "new" army, and they did not come off second best either. Brigadier A. Cockburn and his staff are to be congratulated on their programme of field and novelty events, and the times recorded would not have disgraced a first class meeting.

BACK in London I found that thousands of people were crowding into Olympia, where the Engineering and Marine Exhibition was being staged for the first time since the end of the war. Among the exhibits was a 70-ton boiler made by a Lincolnshire firm, while the War Office was demonstrating a Bailey bridge. More than 400 firms were represented, with exhibits comprising plant, equipment, accessories and services of all kinds for the mechanical, marine, and electrical engineering industries.

Does that mean that Britain's financial troubles have been over-painted? No, I couldn't say it means that, for dollar arithmetic is now becoming too menacingly plain to be denied. But does it mean that people don't care about the nation's difficulties? Not on your life. What it does mean is that our traditional cheerfulness is coming to our rescue just when we need it most.

The Astor Blood Was Too Pure

When the Queen Elizabeth put into New York recently, passengers were advised to have themselves inoculated against smallpox because of a recent epidemic.

Vicountess Nancy Astor, 67-year-old Tory and leader of Britain's once famous Cliveden Set, said "No." Reminded that 6,000,000 New Yorkers had been inoculated recently, Lady Astor, who was Nancy Witcher Langhorne of Virginia before she married Viccount William Waldorf Astor in 1906, said:

"I'll not do it. The Langhorne Astor's blood is pure. There's no chance of infecting it."

It was just another of Lady Astor's widely reported statements that began when she sat as Britain's first woman MP in the House of Commons.

An ardent temperance worker, she once told Josef Stalin that he should not allow the sale of vodka.

Lady Astor's biggest laugh from the House of Commons was won unwittingly when she said, in spite of the efforts of Churchill and the Pope the birthrate of Italy is declining.

PORTUGUESE HARVEST WAS POOR

Portugal's Economy Minister, Vieira Barbosa, has urged Portuguese farmers to expand to the utmost cultivation of wheat during the coming season after revealing that this year's harvest was the smallest in 20 years, reports United Press.

He told farmers, however, to tell them what price they would get for wheat in the summer of 1948. He said he could not foresee the level where foodstuffs and living costs would meet a year ahead. It depended, at least partly, on the success of the government's campaign to eliminate the black market and lower general living costs. The campaign, he said, would be intensified.

The 1947 crop was 150,000 tons, while annual needs for the country, within planned rationing schedule, was 475,000 tons of wheat. Therefore, there was a deficit of at least 325,000 tons, and with the expected worldwide deficit there was no indication the total would be made up from abroad.

Lowering Bread Prices

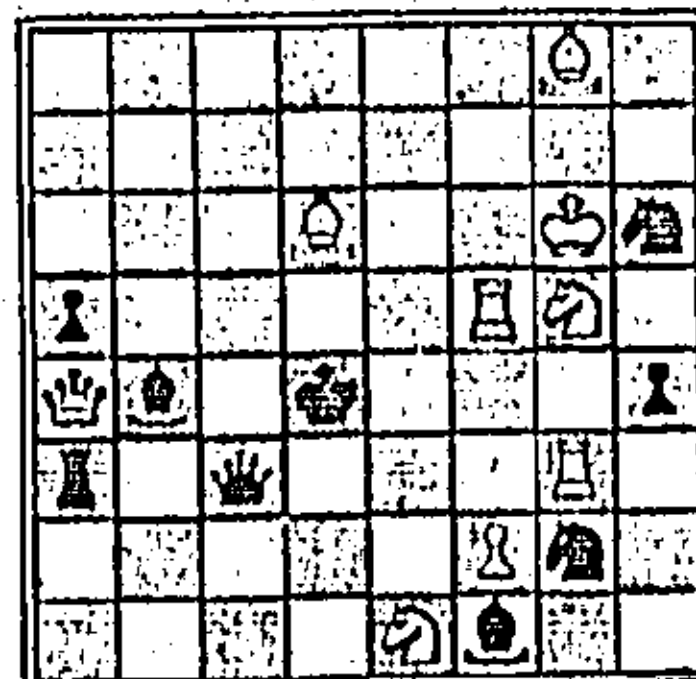
Bread prices, meanwhile, must be lowered, he said. First quality bread would come down 80 centavos a kilo. The second quality, eaten mostly by working men and labouring classes, would be improved in quality, although its price would not be changed. A new type, to cost five escudos 20 centavos, was announced—limiting its use to the wealthier classes.

Barbosa said that in future it was necessary to mix flour of other grains with wheat in bread. Maize and rye were mentioned as possibilities, and he urged farmers to limit farm consumption of these grains to the minimum.

Wheat, he said, could not be used as animal feeding stuff. Bread rationing, he said, would continue for at least another year.

CHESS PROBLEM

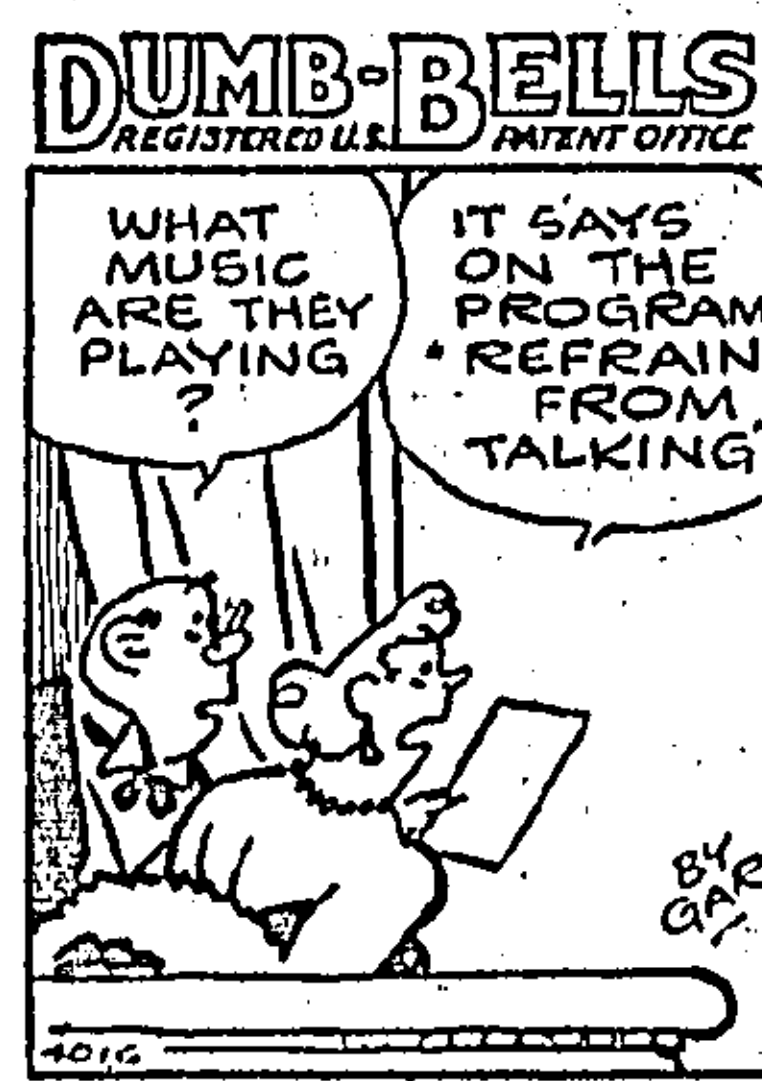
By S. CEDER
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

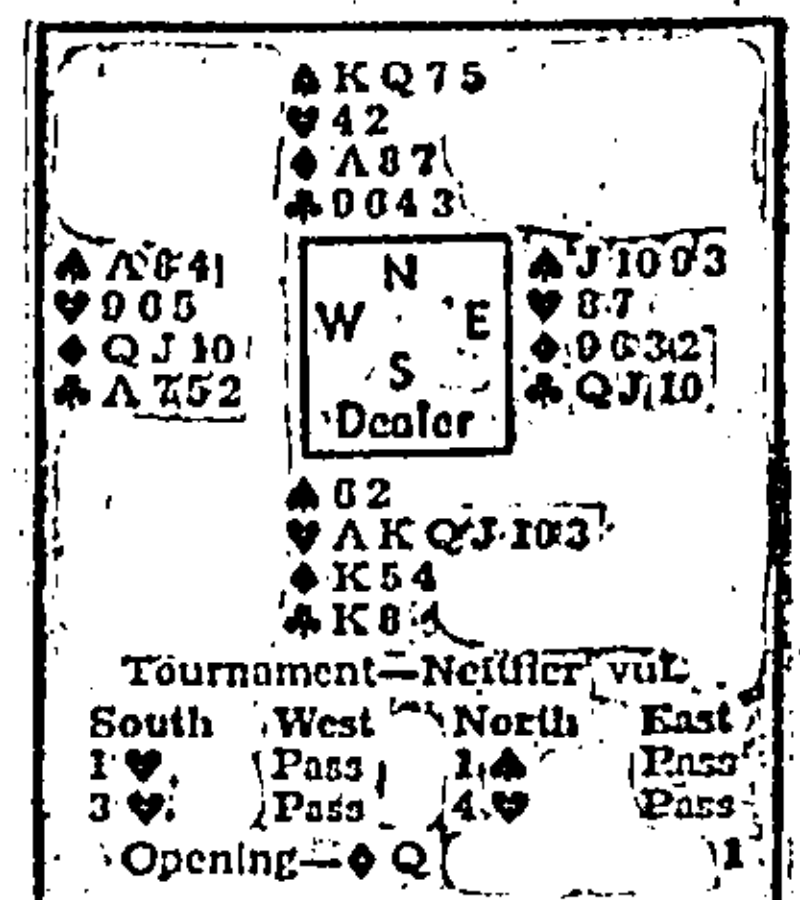
1. R-K4, any; 2. Q, R, B, or K mates.



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Plan Play of All Tricks at Outset

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY



THIS is the second of a series of simple plays that are often missed. Looking over today's hand it would not seem at all difficult to make four hearts, yet many points in a duplicate game failed to make the contract.

Declarer won the opening lead with the king of diamonds, and decided to pick up the trumps. Someone evidently had told him the story about the people of London who are walking the streets because they failed to lead trumps. He led the six of spades, West played low and dummy's queen won the trick. Now for the first time he stopped to study the situation, but it was too late. All he could do was to lead a club and go up with his king, hoping that East had the ace. But West won and continued the diamond suit, and declarer had to lose a spade, a diamond and two clubs.

After winning the first trick with the king of spades, and before leading a trump, declarer should have led the six of spades. When West played low, declarer should win in dummy with the queen of spades, lead a heart back to his hand, and play another spade. If West won this and returned a diamond, declarer would win it in dummy with the ace, play the high spade and discard the losing diamond from his own hand.

Simple hands should not be taken for granted. A careful player like Waldemar von Zedtwitz attempts to plan the play of all 13 cards before he plays to the first trick.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. How did Joan of Arc die?
2. Name the youngest President of the United States.
3. Who invented the locomotive?
4. Locate the Victoria Falls.
5. Name the current in the Pacific Ocean that corresponds to the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean.
6. In classical mythology who is the god of the sea?

(Answers on Page 4)

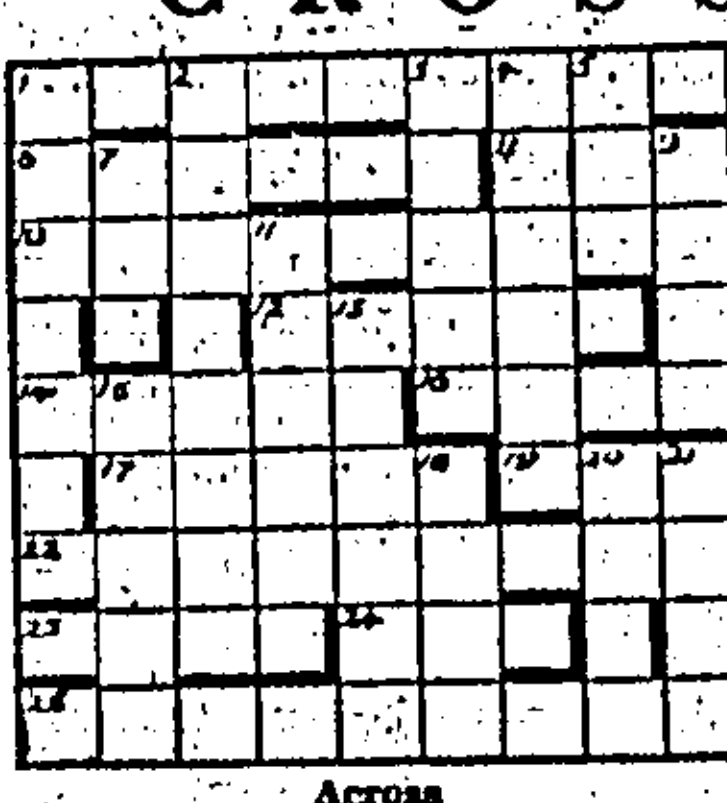
Rupert and the Jumping Fish—20



Rupert cudgels his brains without success and the puffers have no more ideas. Then the little bear gets up and says, "Why, of course," he says, "I must ask help from Cap'n Binnacle." He starts back over the rocks and finds to his joy that the Cap'n has started to search for him. "There's a big fish who's going to take me to the sea," he says, "he's a sailing boat is too slow. We've found a fine shell here. Do see if you can make it so that it won't sink!"

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CROSSWORD



1. It's pleasant in a garden. (5).
2. Lair. (3).
3. See I Down.
4. Bearing. (4).
5. Seems I've left Ireland. (8).
6. Abstinence. (9).
7. Defers.
8. I and 23 Across. What the Treasury allow a married man. (6, 11).
9. A young man. (5).
10. Not too warm, not too cold. (5).
11. Escaped. (6).
12. Make it a small island. (3).
13. The ewe's husband. (5).
14. Just, average. (4).
15. A hardy seed of a tropical climber. (6).
16. One of the fallen angels. (5).
17. Shopping place. (6).
18. Beal's any woman to the last word. (4).
19. One light, no doubt. (4).

20. It makes the deal smart. (10).
21. A bear. (4).
22. Every in the kitchen perhaps. (8).
23. In camp (anag.). (9).
24. Some actors indulge in it. (10).
25. Blood-thirsty. (6).
26. He has the colour of gloomy. (4).
27. Ocean. (10).
28. Nani. (11).
29. Van. (4).

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.0 & 9.30 p.m.

KINKS
AIR-CONDITIONED

Behind his fascinating face lived the soul of a killer!

MGM presents
Oscar Wilde's
THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY

GEORGE SANDERS
HURD HATFIELD, DONNA REED
ANGEL LANGBURY, PETER LAWROD
LOWELL GILMORE, RICHARD FRASER
THOMAS BRIDGES, MARY MARCOT
THEATRE OF THE CITY, NEW YORK
A Paramount Picture

Here's Oscar Wilde's exciting story of a man's sinister destiny! Driven by a mad urge... he destroyed the woman that he loved most!

ADDED: LATEST METRO NEWS

SHOWING TO-DAY SPECIAL TIMES: 11.30, a.m., 2.30, 5.30 & 9.00 p.m.

QUEEN'S

THE SCREEN'S GREATEST LOVE STORY!

"The BEST Years of Our Lives"

Myrna Loy • Fredric March
Dana Andrews • Teresa Wright
Virginia Mayo • Hoagy Carmichael
Directed by William Wyler
Screen play by Robert E. Sherwood
Released thru RKO Radio Pictures

WINNER OF NINE ACADEMY AWARDS!

NEXT CHANGE "CENTENNIAL SUMMER" IN TECHNICOLOR Jeanne Crain • Cornel Wilde • Linda Darnell

TO-DAY ONLY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

ROGERS • TURNER
Walter Pidgeon • Lina Johnson
in M.G.M.'s
"Week-end at the Waldorf"

TO-MORROW: RAY MILLAND IN "THE LOST WEEKEND"

NOTICE is hereby given that the Industrial Bank of China (中國實業銀行) has altered its English name from "The Industrial Bank of China" to "The National Industrial Bank of China" and henceforth our said Bank shall be known as "The National Industrial Bank of China."

September 15th, 1947.

CHAN SHIH LI
Manager,
THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA,
Prince's Building,
5A, Lee House Street,
HONG KONG.

Snyder On America's Readiness To Help

London, Sept. 15.—The Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Mr. John W. Snyder, said today that the United States was very anxious to help re-establish Britain's economy. He also gave his full blessing, at a crowded press conference in the United States Embassy, to the Marshall offer of American assistance to the European programme of self-help.

Mr. Snyder told the press of half a dozen countries:

1. The United States has no intention at present of raising the price of gold in the United States, particularly in view of the inflationary trend of prices there.

2. There is nothing in the Anglo-American loan agreement that prevents Britain from buying her goods elsewhere if she can get them cheaper or if there are other purely

commercial advantages in other markets.

3. The United States stands ready to discuss the thawing of the US\$100,000,000 of the American loan as soon as the trend of Britain's new convertibility agreements have been established.

4. The programme of import cuts announced by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, does not appear to violate the American loan agreement.

5. Mr. Snyder hopes to "chat," individually and perhaps collectively, with all British Cabinet Ministers before he returns to the United States late this week.

6. Mr. Snyder has not had any discussions "yet" with the French Finance Minister, Robert Schuman, about a possible US\$250,000,000 loan for France.

Not "Negotiating"

Mr. Snyder emphasised that he came here primarily to attend the second annual meeting of the International Bank and Monetary Fund and had no intention of "negotiating" anything with Britain.

Between Bank meetings, however, Mr. Snyder said, he and Dr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other British experts have been "chatting as much as possible about the United Kingdom's economic position."

"In my spare time," Mr. Snyder added, "I have taken the occasion to talk as much as possible with British delegation individuals, business men and bankers about the problems you face here."

"Certainly I never would presume, after so short a time, to counsel you on your problems here. But I think I made it quite clear to your delegation that we are very anxious to help re-establish the economy of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Snyder said that he would visit the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, at the Foreign Office tomorrow. Asked if he would discuss Mr. Bevin's suggestion for redistribution of the Fort Knox gold, he said amid general laughter: "I will leave it to my friend Bevin to bring it up."

Clause 9

He spiked reports in the British press that Clause 9 of the Anglo-American loan agreement prevented Britain from reducing her imports from the United States without making corresponding cuts in imports from other countries.

"It is a strictly commercial agreement," Mr. Snyder said. "Britain definitely can buy in cheaper markets under Article 9."

He said Britain also could buy elsewhere for other commercial reasons. Fysed for further explanation, he said he and the United States Ambassador, Lewis Douglas, would try to prepare a statement giving the American interpretation of Article 9.

Mr. Douglas said later that the statement would not be ready for several days.

Britain has not asked for any modification of Clause 9, Mr. Snyder said.

He added that the question of further withdrawals from the American loan awaited Britain's renegotiation of sterling convertibility agreements with countries holding large sterling balances.

"We don't have to wait until all the new agreements have been completed," he said. "If the trend is in the proper direction, after Britain and we will determine whether they are to draw on the US\$400,000,000. We are very pleased with the progress of convertibility negotiations to date."

No Differences

Squelching rumours of differences between the Treasury and the State Department on European aid, Mr. Snyder said: "I am in full accord with the Marshall offer. We discussed things fully."

He said he was sure the International Bank, with its loans for specific productive enterprises, would integrate itself closely with the Marshall Plan.

In answer to a Yugoslav correspondent, however, he said International Bank loans would not be limited to Marshall Plan nations. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Bank, but is not attending the Paris Marshall Plan conference.

Mr. Snyder said details of the proposed European and British Empire customs unions were not definite enough for him to say whether they would conflict with United States championship of multilateral trade.

Asked what future circumstances might change the United States' mind about raising the price of gold, Mr. Snyder said: "We will have to wait for those conditions to arise."

He was also asked whether the United States could be expected to take a proportionate part of increased British exports under the Cripps programme.

The United States always has been a good market for British goods," he said. "We know we must try to balance our exports and imports. We realise we must buy more from the outside world."—United Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. She was accused of being a sorceress and burned at the stake.

2. Theodore Roosevelt, who was inaugurated at the age of 42 years.

3. George Stephenson in 1825.

4. In British Equatorial Africa.

5. Kumsawo, or Japan current, flowing from the coast of Japan to the west coast of the United States.

6. Reptiles.

CONSULS PAY VISIT TO JOGJAKARTA

Batavia, Sept. 15.—The Consular Committee consisting of the Consuls-General of the United States, the United Kingdom, China, Australia, France and Belgium, who will report on the carrying out of the ceasefire in Indonesia to the Security Council, completed its first job today by paying a fact-finding visit to Jogjakarta.

Recently Consuls Charles Eaton (Australia), E. Lambert (United Kingdom) and Etienne Raux (France) toured the Malang area, where they observed the military situation on both the Dutch and Republican sides of the demarcation line.

The Consuls will convene an important meeting this afternoon in order to put the finishing touch to the organisation, division and functions of the Consular Committee and determine the location of various observers.

Tomorrow the Australian, British and French consuls are scheduled to leave for Sumatra, where they will make an observation tour of the Medan area.

Military Advisers

The Consular Committee has not yet been able to start work fully as the various military advisers have not yet arrived in Indonesia. So far available are four Australian officers who arrived over the weekend. They are stationed at Jogjakarta and Sourabaya. Two majors and two captains of the British Far East Headquarters, Singapore, arrived here by air this morning.

Presumably, eight or more American officers will arrive in Batavia this week-end, some of whom will be from the United States and others from Pacific bases. These officers will be added to the personnel of the United States liaison mission which is already attached to the Consular Committee agency, Aneta.

The Dutch news agency, Aneta, learned that two French officers are on their way to Indonesia, probably from Indo-China.

It is not known yet whether Chinese or Belgian officers will be attached to the consular body.—United Press.

Sundanese Police

Batavia, Sept. 15.—One hundred members of the Sundanese freedom movement "Pasundan" who will serve in armed security units, are at present undergoing blitz-training at Bandung after which they will be stationed at Tasikmalaya, east of Bandung, and Tjiamas, according to an announcement from the Pasundan Information Service.

They will be assigned to police duties.—United Press.

London, Sept. 15.—A 28-year-old Jewish tailor, Cecil Prince, was sentenced today to 28 days' imprisonment for assaulting a policeman in a scuffle at a Sunday meeting of the British League of Ex-Servicemen. He was later released on bail pending an appeal.

On seven consecutive Sundays, the League's meeting in the East End suburb of Dalston have ended in clashes between members of the League and Jewish ex-Servicemen, Communists and other anti-Fascists.

Referring to Prince's case, a police officer stated that he found himself surrounded by a hostile crowd and seized the prisoner who, he said, had become very violent.

Prince's counsel said that Prince was a Jew, and the speakers at the meeting were advocating the extermination of Jews.

In his evidence, Prince stated that pamphlets bearing Sir Oswald Mosley's photographs were being sold at the meeting.

The magistrate, sentencing him, said that it was a most serious offence for any member of the public to put his finger on any police officer.

Five other defendants appearing with Prince, including a woman, were remanded until Thursday.—Reuter.

MEAT & FATS OFF SWISS RATION

Switzerland, Sept. 15.—Meat and animal fats, except butter, will be off the ration in Switzerland from tomorrow. It was officially announced today.

Large supplies of fresh meat have become available because of increased slaughterage occasioned by the prolonged drought and a shortage of fodder.

Substantial deliveries of frozen meat have arrived from the Argentine.—Reuter.



"It all started about ten years ago—you see, I have three daughters and only one bathroom."

COMMONWEALTH PREMIERS TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

By FRASER WIGHTON
(Reuter's Political Correspondent)

London, Sept. 15.—British Commonwealth strategy and defence, the proposed Commonwealth customs union and Commonwealth financial relationships generally, will be discussed by Commonwealth Prime Ministers when they gather in London in November for the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, Her Presumptive to the Throne, and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten.

The Commonwealth countries, in the light of postwar strategy and the development of atomic energy, have already agreed to take a larger part in Commonwealth defence in their own areas.

They may now discuss the assumption of further responsibility in order to ease some of Britain's burden of world defence, which the Government, it is believed, aims to cut financially, and without prejudice to the strategic issues, by about 22 percent.

It is expected that the discussions, within the context of the economic crisis, may touch upon Singapore, Hongkong and other Far East bases.

The way is being paved for the November talks by preliminary discussions between the Government and the Dominion representatives here officially for the International Monetary Fund meetings.

Vansittart Sees United Nations Going Downhill

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Government from 1938 to 1941, declared today that the United Nations was going downhill faster than the League of Nations and that the Security Council had been brought near to wreckage by the application of the veto.

He told Rotarians at Tottenham, North London, that he would like to see the Government take a moral lead and state quite frankly that they would not go on attending the meetings of the Security Council if the use of the veto was to be guided by ideological or power politics.

He claimed that Russia had used the veto to prevent a permanent or semi-permanent commission being set up to stop the trouble in Northern Greece.

Claiming that the Russian policy had taken a great many of the aspects of German power politics, Lord Vansittart said that in the Atlantic Charter and the Anglo-Russian agreement, both Britain and Russia had undertaken to forego territorial expansion or attempts to dominate their neighbours.

The Government not only had carried out that policy, but had followed a policy of contraction, but the Soviet Government now controlled 200,000,000 people in their own territory and between 120,000,000 and 150,000,000 outside.—Reuter.

UN MUST ACT PROMPTLY

(Continued from Page 1)

"We must join other members to make it unmistakably clear that aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of others will be resisted by the combined efforts of the members of the United Nations."

"We must exert every possible effort to conclude the remaining peace treaties thereby creating normal conditions under which the United Nations was designed to function."

"It is intended to maintain peace, to make peace."

"We join with other in seeking to improve the world's economic situation and to bring about economic conditions necessary to international stability."—Reuter.

The present talks spring from the Government's general plan of campaign to defeat the economic crisis and bridge the ruinous chasm between imports and exports that has threatened to swallow Britain's remaining store of dollars.

These separate Commonwealth "family" talks with Britain are, however, only tentative and New Zealand, which is not a member of the Fund, is unrepresented.

The question of a Commonwealth customs union, proposed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and backed by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, in his announcement of an all-out exports drive last week, is now being discussed.

The Government is known to be anxious that the Commonwealth countries should consider the feasibility of such a union, but final decisions will be taken at Prime Ministers' level in November and not now.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who was chosen by the Government to administer to the public the bitter medicine of "More work and shorter commons" of its new export plans on Friday, as a consequence is being increasingly spotlighted as the probable generalissimo of the war against economic ruin.

His chapter and verse announcement of the 30 percent extra production targets demanded from industry, and the sanctions by which the Government will ensure their achievement, are considered by Government supporters to have produced a profound and satisfactory effect on the country.

The general tenor of press reactions—from extreme anti-Government to pro-Government newspapers—is thought to be surprisingly good.

The Government is considered by its critical backers to have regained the initiative in the crisis, after a period in which the administration lay open to any well-directed Opposition attack.

The Ministry of Labour is expected to follow up Sir Stafford this week with precise information of how it is proposed to use priority industries.

The broad basis of the Government plan is to direct the flow of labour mainly by controlling the supply of raw materials to industries in their order of export importance.

The compulsory direction of labour is expected to apply only where a worker has taken a new job in defiance of the Control of Engagement order which "freezes" labour in given industries, though not in given establishments within that industry.

The control of the great switch-over of industry to an all-out drive for £31,000,000 exports per month is in the hands of an inter-Government committee, which will meet on Friday with Mr. Harold Wilson, Secretary of Overseas Trade, in the chair.

A Board of Trade official today described the machine as geared up to work out the outlines of the Cripps' targets with the various industries.

Sir Stafford Cripps, meanwhile, will address the country "afresh" from Manchester tomorrow, Edinburgh on Wednesday, and Bradford on Thursday.

The Cabinet is now clearing the decks for a new session of Parliament—opening on October 20—that is likely to concentrate almost exclusively upon restoring the economic equilibrium.

For the first session since it came into office, the Government will not introduce any nationalisation measures.

Its two principal remaining socialisation plans—the nationalisation of iron and steel and of the gas supply industry—will be left until the following sessions.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is understood to be busy upon plans for a Government reshuffle at an early date. While such an announcement may be imminent, it is described by authoritative quarters as unlikely to show changes in the disposition of the Cabinet hierarchy of five—Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Hugh Dalton.—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Trade

Britain Ready To Reopen Talks

Birmingham, Sept. 15.—Britain is "ready and anxious to reopen trade negotiations with the Soviet Government and has sent repeated messages to Moscow to that effect," Harold Wilson, 31-year-old Secretary for Overseas Trade and director of the newly-announced export drive, said tonight.

The brilliant young economist, who will implement the Government's plans for industry in relation to dollar earning exports, told the Institute of Export at a dinner that he did not feel his two visits to Moscow were wasted, even though they had failed to produce an agreement.

"His Majesty's Government felt and still feel," he said, "that anything that can be done to re-establish sound trading relationships between ourselves and the Soviet Union will make a real contribution not only to the overseas trade of our two countries but to the economic restoration of the whole world."

"Our economic systems are essentially independent and complementary. We have the need of food and raw materials, particularly grain and timber, and the Soviet Union equally needs our industrial products, especially capital equipment so necessary for the rehabilitation of her war-shattered industries and the development of her natural resources."—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail closes before 10 a.m., registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Tuesday, Sept. 16
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa (Sea) 2 p.m.
Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Santon (Sea) 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Canton, Kowloon and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Bangkok, London, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Maracay, Augusta & London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Manila P.I., Honolulu, U.S.A. & Canada (Air) 11 a.m.
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 1 p.m.
Santon (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) Noon.
Santon (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Santon (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Amoy, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow and Tainan (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Manila P.I. only (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, Sept. 18
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Santon (Sea) 7 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Sea) Noon.
Macao, Tainan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Santon (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney & Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Tainan (Air) 3.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW has arranged to broadcast to-day at 10.30 p.m. a London relay of the feature programme, "The Time is Now."

To-night's feature is presented by the United Nations' Radio Division. The programme lasts for half an hour and depicts the meaning of the United Nations General Assembly to "ordinary people everywhere."

What should make it particularly attractive to listeners is the fact that it is produced by Norman Corwin, who is undoubtedly the most talented radio producer in America—if not in the world.

8.30 "Variety Request" Favourites: 7. Studio: Vocal Recital by Celia Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; 7.10 Studio: Piano Recital by Michael Bader, A Russian Programme by Courtesy of the Parisian Grille; 7.20 Berlin State Opera Orchestra and Chorus; 8. London Relay: World News; 8.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15 "Down Honolulu Way" Hawaiian Music and Song; 8.30 Noel Coward Medley; D.B.C. Dance Orchestra with Vocal chorists; 8.40 D.B.C. Transcription Service: Fred Hartley and His Players; 9. Studio: A Play for Tomorrow; 9.10 Studio: A Play for Tomorrow; 9.15 Studio: A Play for Tomorrow; 9.20 Studio: A Play for Tomorrow; 9.25 Studio: A Play for Tomorrow; 9.30 Studio: A Play for Tomorrow.

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Joan Blondell as AUNT SISSY

Peggy Ann Garner as FRANCES

Bohly Smith's

A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN

Ted Donaldson as NEELEY

Lloyd Nolan as McSHANE

Directed by ELIA KAZAN

Produced by LOUIS D. LIGHTON

STAR

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30

TO-DAY ONLY

Lon Chaney the

"FROZEN GHOST"

TO-MORROW

"THE IMPOSTOR" Jean Gabin

THURSDAY

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S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

BIRTH

TEDDUTT—To Edith Marlan (nee Kemp) (wife of C. W. Teddutt, of Shanghai), at St. Paul's Hospital, Hongkong, on September 14th 1947 a son, Anthony Gordon. Both Well. (Shanghai papers please copy).

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths